WELCOME ELECTRONIC COMMERCE MEETING GOVERNMENT/INDUSTRY



AGENDA

0800	Welcome	Mr. Stan Soloway, Dir, Defense Reform
0815	Keynote Address	Mr. Rudy deLeon, Dep Secretary of Defense
0830	Industry Keynote Address	Mr. Joseph Cleveland, CIO, Lockheed Martin
0845	Incentives for Adoption	Mr. Terry Zagar, VP, TRW
	of Electronic Business	Ms. Evelyn DePalma, JECPO, DOD
0915	Performance Measures	Mr. Carl Berry, JECPO, DOD
	for Electronic Business	Mr. Brice Zimmerman, EVP, CACI
0945	Break (Refreshments)	
1000	Software Quality and	Mr. Ron Torezan DCIO, DOD
	Interoperability Managen	nent Mr. Harold G. Wilson, VP, Litton/PRC
1030	Information Security	Mr. Guy Copeland, VP, CSC
	for Electronic Business	Ms. Trish Janssen, DISA, DOD
1100	Executive Roundtable N	Moderator: Mr. Stan Soloway
	Mr. Paul Brubaker, Dep CIC), DOD; RADM Jenkins, SECNAV
	Mr. Robert Deutsch, CISCO	Systems; Mr. Mark Testoni, Oracle Corp.
1145	Closing Remarks	Mr. Stan Soloway





Mr. Stan Soloway Director of Defense Reform







Mr. Rudy deLeon Deputy Secretary of Defense







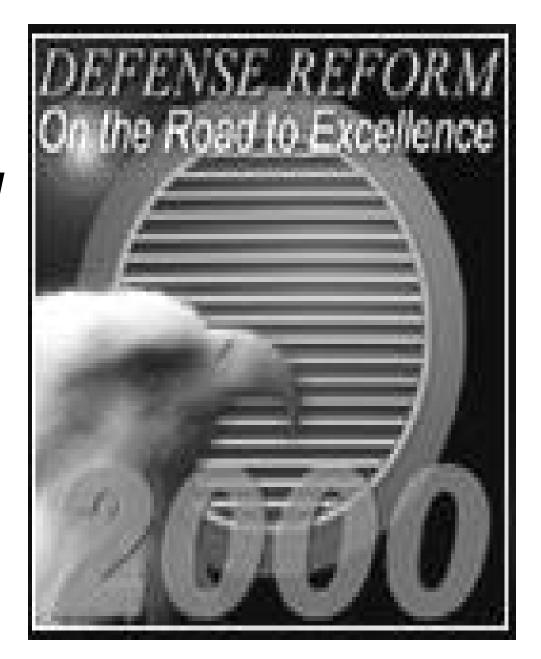
Mr. Joseph Cleveland Chief Information Officer Lockheed Martin Corp.



e-Commerce The Road Ahead

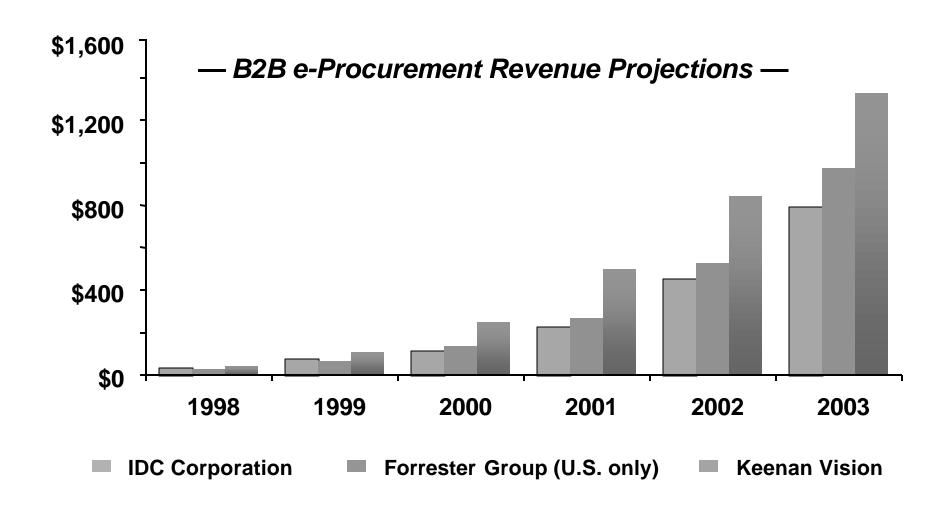
Joseph R. Cleveland Lockheed Martin

June 20, 2000

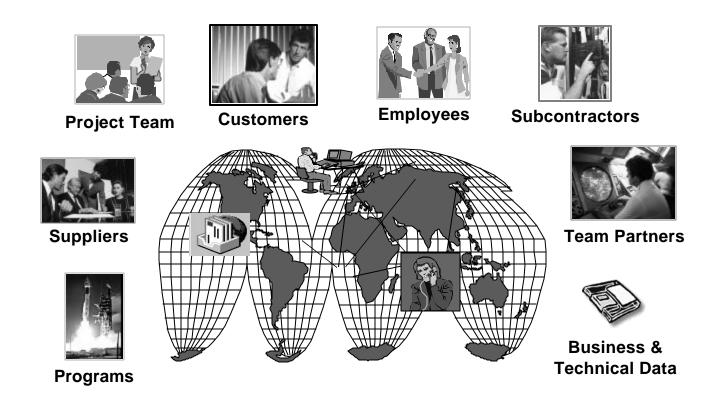


B2B Market Is Large And Growing

B2B e-Commerce Transactions in the U.S. Alone Are Expected to Grow to More Than \$1.3 Trillion in 2003



e-Commerce...A Strategic Opportunity



- Provide Value-Added Business Services to our Trading Partners
- Provide Architected Framework to Enable e-Business
- Deliver Infrastructure Services that Enable Access to Products and Services Anywhere, Anytime, Anyplace

Issues For Follow-up -- May 1999

- Focus on Process Integration and Architected Solutions vs. Individual Programs
- Address the Role of Standards
- Define the Metrics and Overall Plan
- Balance Change With Regulatory Issues
- Take Advantage of Commercial Best Practices

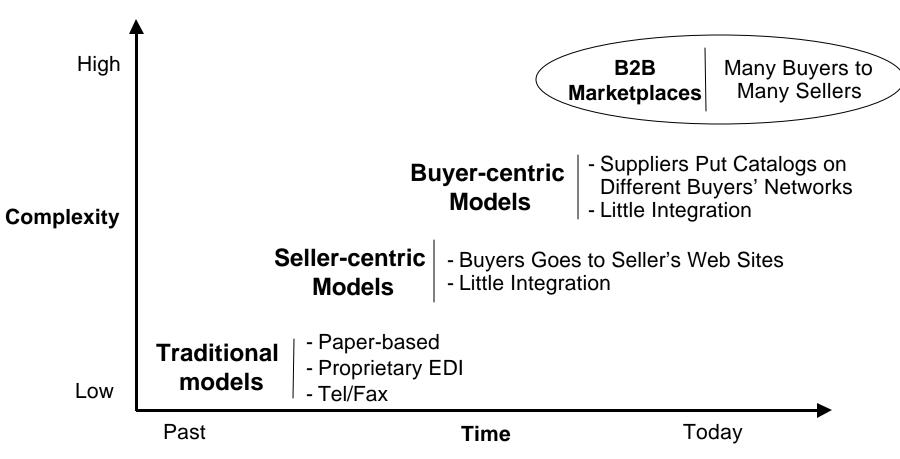
Working Groups Established

- Incentives for Adoption
- Performance Measures
- Software Quality and Interoperability
- Information Security

Strong Response By DoD And Industry

What's Different In 2000?

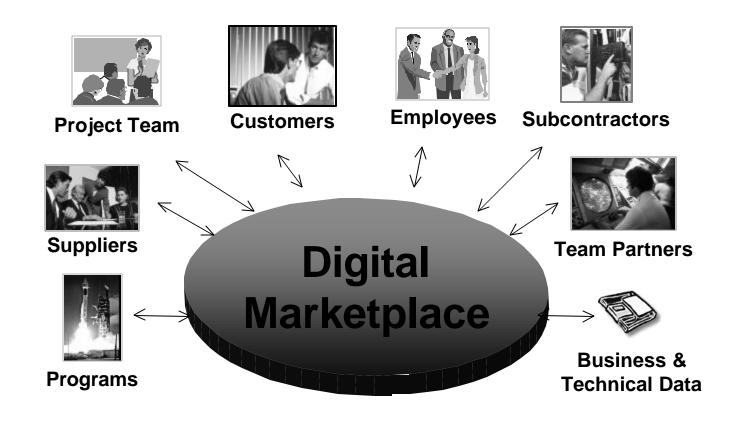
Business-to-Business Market Models Evolving From Simple Sources of Supplier Information to Dynamic, Online Marketplaces for Buyers and Sellers



B2B Marketplaces Are The Emerging Paradigm

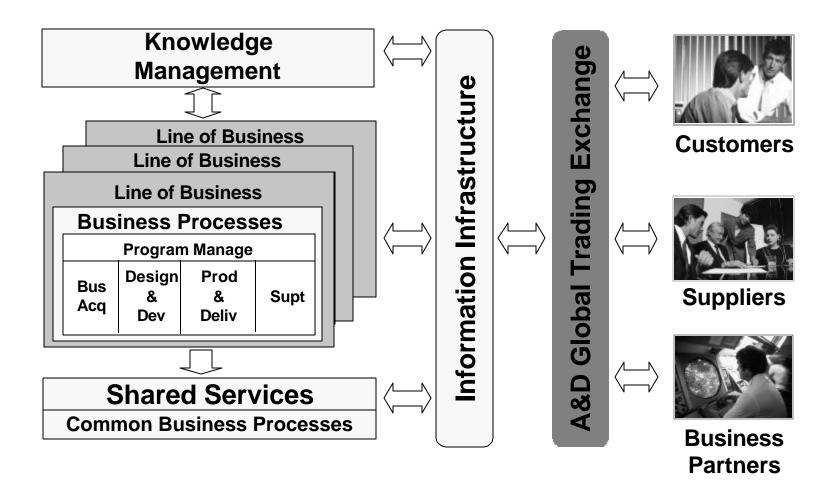
IDE Vision

Establish an Integrated Digital Relationship with Suppliers, Customers, and Business Partners



Digital Marketplace Supports IDE Vision

Typical e-Business Architecture



A&D Global Trading Exchange Is Key Element Of e-Business Architecture

A&D Global Trading Exchange

Founding Partners:

BAE SYSTEMS







Technology Partner:



Exchange Scope:

- Open Exchange for the Global A&D Industry
- Open to All Participants/All Tiers

Independence:

- Zephyr Will Be an Independent Company
- Independent Management/Board of Directors
- Based on Commercial Best Practices

Announced March 28th...Go-Live Q3 2000

Operating Principles

- Open, Independent, Vendor-Neutral, Global Digital Exchange Benefiting <u>All</u> Participants in the A&D Environment
- Promote Technology Standardization Between A&D Exchange Participants to Enable Interoperability
- Drive Out Unnecessary Complexity, Time, and Cost
- "Buy-side" and "Sell-side" Functionality Within the Framework of an Integrated, Open Architecture
- Safeguards to Protect Proprietary Technical and Business Information and Insure Quality of Service

World's Largest B2B Marketplace



































Global Trading Web



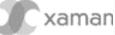




















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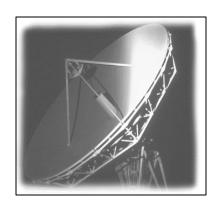


Global Trading Web

The Road Ahead Remains...

1. Make information understandable and accessible on demand





2. Ensure that the Network provides the capacity, reliability, and quality of service to make the information available

3. Managed, secure, transparent, access to and from Trading Partners





Incentives for the Adoption of Electronic Business (IAEB)

Co-Chairs

Ms. Evelyn DePalma
Chief, Technology Team
JECPO
depalmae@ncr.disa.mil

Mr. Terry Zagar Vice President, Technology TRW Global Enterprise Solutions terry.zagar@trw.com



IAEB TEAM FOCUS

Incentives to:

- E-enable the DOD Enterprise to move to an EB mode of operation within & across DOD
- Synchronize DOD & Industry EB efforts
- Encourage true EB Partnership between Industry
 & DOD

People & Process Best Practices

Not technology focused



IAEB TEAM

Government

- Ms Evelyn DePalma, JECPO [CO-CHAIR]
- Mr Floyd Groce, DON CIO
- Mr Dennis Idol, DFAS
- COL Dave Kerrins, OUSD(A&T)
 Defense Proc Dep Dir
- Mr Jim Mulder, ODASD DCIO/ EB/KM
- Mr Reed White, OUSD(AT&L) ARA/AM

Facilitator

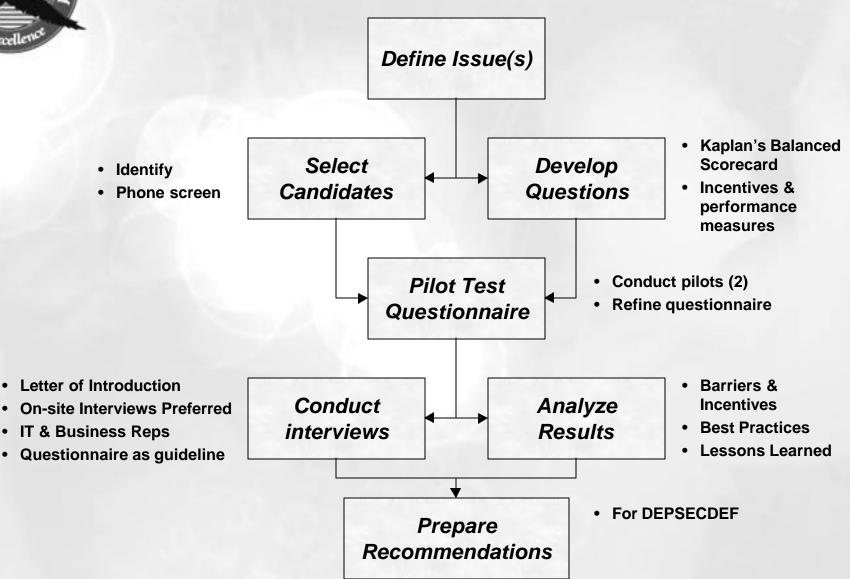
 Mr Robert Sturm, Co-Chair, Federal Electronic Commerce Coalition

Industry

- Mr Terry Zagar, VP, TRW [CO-CHAIR]
- Mr Robert Alderman, DON CIO Support
- Dr Marilyn W. Andrulis, President & CEO, Andrulis Corp
- Ms Billie Bryant, President, CESCO Inc
 & Technology Interchange Resources
- Mr Ralph Cruikshank, COO, The Presidio Corp
- Mr Tim Hart, Digital Commerce Corp
- Mr Michael Holshey, Asst VP, SAIC
- Mr Terry Morgan, Defense Alliance Manager, CISCO



IAEB TEAM APPROACH





IAEB TEAM INTERVIEWS

- Industry:
 - Boeing
 - Cisco Systems
 - Dell
 - IBM
 - TRW
 - VISA
- Electronic Commerce Resource Centers (ECRCs)
- State Government
 - Alaska
 - Virginia
 - Maryland

- Federal Government
 - GSA
 - NPRG
 - SSA
 - VA
- DOD Major Programs
 - AAAV
 - **F22**
- Defense Agencies
 - DFAS



Leadership

DOD/Industry
Communications

ISSUES & RECOMMENDATIONS

Internal Defense Initiatives Technical Infrastructure



Leadership Issue

How do we incentivize DOD leadership at all levels to accelerate and institutionalize EB across the Department and keep pace with industry?

Discussion of Issue:

- No single focal point for EB authority & accountability across the Department
- No continuity or long term vision from top down
- Lack of senior person in charge leads to incompatible stovepipe implementations



Leadership Recommendations

Direct the new EB Board of Directors through the DOD CIO to generate policy guidance, have funding oversight, and ensure the integration of both the technical & functional aspects of EB for the enterprise-wide adoption of EB systems



Leadership Ramifications

- Impediments:
 - Change in administration
- Resource Implications:
 - Top-Down reprioritization of EB funding
- Policy/Legislation:
 - None



DOD / Industry Communications Issue

How do we incentivize open communications between DOD and Industry to achieve effective EB coordination?

Discussion of Issue:

- EB requires cross-functional teams with representation from trading partners, staff & customers
- Industry partnership is consistent with Acquisition Reform
- Small business needs a voice in the EB change process



DOD / Industry Communications Recommendations

- Direct the CIO to create an EB Industry Panel that will meet quarterly with the EB Board of Directors. The Panel should be composed of EB Executives; include representation by large, mid-size, and small business and ensure the business focus includes EB strategies and practices.
- Direct the continuance of the Incentives for the Adoption of e-Business working group to perform a more complete analysis of survey results and develop a framework for action, to be reported to the EB Board of Directors and Industry in the first quarter of FY 01.



DOD / Industry Communications Ramifications

- Impediments:
 - None
- Resource Implications:
 - Identify appropriate funding to support EB Industry Panel
- Policy/Legislation:
 - FACA legislation



Internal Defense Incentives Issue

How do we incentivize and migrate internal DOD business to a more cost effective EB foundation?

Discussion of Issue:

- Current practices in conflict with shared EB savings incentives
- Policy and awareness changes needed to facilitate EB adoption



Internal Defense Incentives Recommendations

- Direct USD(AT&L) in coordination with the DOD CIO to amend the DOD 5000 series and MIL-HBK-881(Work Breakdown Structures) to address adoption of EB methods in acquisition programs and include EB as part of the acquisition strategy.
- Direct the DOD CIO to establish a formal awards program at the SECDEF level for successful EB initiatives.
- Direct the DOD CIO in conjunction with OUSD(C) to develop plans that will allow a portion of savings realized by EB to be shared with the implementing organizations.
- Direct the DOD CIO to accelerate existing efforts to include EB awareness and approaches in the curricula of appropriate DOD schools and other training programs.



Internal Defense Incentives Ramifications

- Impediments:
 - None
- Resource Implications:
 - Requires reprioritization of CIO budget to accelerate changes to the curricula of DOD schools
- Policy/Legislation:
 - DOD 5000 Series



Technical Infrastructure Issue

How do we create the ability to incentivize the adoption of internal EB processes, which is limited by the lack of a standards-based technical architecture framework for EB?

Discussion of Issue:

- Criticality of infrastructure for EB initiatives
- DOD & Industry participation
- Small business participation



Technical Infrastructure Recommendations

- Direct the DoD CIO to promote development of a flexible technical infrastructure compatible with industry EB initiatives that allows cost-effective and resource-efficient interoperation with industry.
- Direct the DoD CIO to establish EB Quality of Service guidelines for commercial applications installed at the base, post, camp/station level.
- Direct USD(AT&L) and the DOD Small Business Office in conjunction with the DoD CIO to improve ways to allow small businesses to integrate with the EB infrastructure with minimum cost.



Technical Infrastructure Ramifications

- Impediments:
 - None
- Resource Implications:
 - Identify and allocate funds to develop Quality of Service guidelines
- Policy/Legislation:
 - None



Performance Measures for Electronic Business

Co-Chairs
Mr. Carl Berry, JECPO
Mr. Brice Zimmerman, VP, CACI



- Develop Measurement Framework
- Address EB/EC Business Continuum
- Consider Balanced Scorecard Perspective
 - Goals
 - Measures

Working Group Members

Mr. Bill Gorham, Co-chair

Mr. Carl L. Berry, Co-chair

Mr. Brice Zimmerman, Co-chair

COL Lyndi Balven, USAF

Dr. Shawn Bohner

Mr. Edward F. Burke

Mr. Jim Harrison

Mr. Chris Kreiler

Mr. Lee Nash

Mr. Bill Ortengren

Dr. D. Brent Pope

Mr. D. B. Propert

Mr. Kirk Rosener

Mr. W. Deane Stanley, III

Mr. Alan Williams

Mr. Howard Stern

JECPO (retired)

JECPO

CACI, Inc.

SAF/AQCI

Meta Group

Andersen Consulting

Meta Group

CACI, Inc.

Joint Staff/IRMO

DCIO/ITAL

PWC

JECPO

Technology Mgmt Applications

Vector Research Inc

Andersen Consulting

Facilitator, Fed EC Coalition

Issues

- Measuring e-Business solutions' performance in various DoD business areas
- Establishing a uniform measurement framework

Performance measures for Electronic Business and Electronic Commerce (EB/EC) are needed to assess return on investment, the progress of the EB/EC initiative, and to understand and identify areas of opportunity for improvement.



EB/EC Continuum

Performance Measures - Balance Scorecard

- 1- Financial (Mailing Costs, Printing Costs, Labor Costs)
- 2- Customer (Wait time, Order Accuracy)

5- War Fighter (cycle time)

- 3- Internal Business (EDI Use, Cycle Time, Data Entry) 6- Trading Partners
- 4- Learning ar 'Growth (User Satisfaction)

(orderaccuracy)

Functions
1- Incentives

Implementation

- 2- Interoperability
- 3- Security
- 4- Capability
- 5- Supportability

Goals: Shift to

Commercial Practices for Business

Processes

Goals: Extend EB/EC

Practices to Improve Core

Systems

Access

Goals: Extend EB/EC

Practices to

Achieve Cross Functional

Integration

Web e-Business & Info Dissemination

Core System
Transaction Processing

Integrated Digital Environment

DoD Emall | DoD Bus | Opportunites

DoD Personnel
DoD Procurement

DFAS Corporate Database CISCO

Balanced Scorecard Perspective

1	<u> </u>		
	Customer Perspective		
	Provide needed	Efficiency measures	
	defense products	EBusiness Investment	
	and support	Corollary Savings	
	services reliably,	User Satisfaction	
	responsively and at		
	acceptable cost.		

Trading Partner Perspective		
Goal	Measures	
Provide the best	Efficiency measures	
world class	EBusiness Investment	
business and	EBusiness Usage	
technical practices	Corollary Savings	
in support of DoD's	User Satisfaction	
new business		
paradigms.		

Financial Perspective	
Goal	Measures
Lower total cost of	Efficiency measures
DoD products and	EBusiness Investment
processes	Corollary Savings



Innovation and Learning Perspective	
Continuously train	EBusiness Investment
and educate the	User Satisfaction
work force to meet	
the challenges of	
DoD's new	
business	
paradigms.	
I .	

Warfighter Perspective		
Goal	Measures	
Provide needed	Efficiency measures	
modern systems,		
support services		
and warfighting		
capability for the		
next decade.		

Business Perspective		
Goal	Measures	
Field high quality	Efficiency measures	
defense products	EBusiness Investment	
quickly and	EBusiness Usage	
support them	Corollary Savings	
responsively.	User Satisfaction	



Feedback Cycle for e-Business

User Satisfaction

Investment in EBusiness

- Development Cost
- Maintenance Cost
- Cost to add Participant

Usage of EBusiness

- Dollars
- •Users
- Transactions

ein est men

EBusiness Outcomes

- Cycle Time
- Error Rate
- Transaction Cost
- Inventory Cost

SHORE

Solitos



Guiding Principles

- Methodology applies performance measures across a balanced scorecard.
- Performance measures and goals are based upon level of EB/EC maturity along a continuum of technology evolution.
- Measures should be incorporated into a feedback cycle influencing further investment



Recommendations

Require Principal Staff Assistants & Components to:

- Examine current / planned business processes cross functionally and develop goals and metrics.
- Use five EB measurement classes: (1)Investment,
 (2) User Satisfaction, (3) Usage, (4) Efficiency,
 (5) Corollary Savings
- Provide results in Tab G of POM, GPRA Report, GIG starting in FY01 and other PPBS inputs

Direct USD(AT&L) to incorporate requirements into the 5000 Series of Acquisition Management Policy



Implementation Concerns

- Incremental measurement approach at project level vice global measurement at program level
- Start small and simple
- Progress to large and complex measurements based on mission goals
- Make data collection integral to the EB system and transparent to users
- Publicize success stories to gain employee confidence



Resource Implications

- Measurement costs should be proportional to the project size and investment
- EB/EC oversight should be properly staffed and empowered to manage investment decisions



Conclusions

- DoD framework links together business continuum, balanced scorecard perspectives, and measures
- Uses phased business continuum to establish goals and measures
- Commercial and Public Sector Best Practices stressed throughout
- Maps continuum to DoD EB Architecture capabilities

"Not everything that counts can be counted, and not everything that can be counted counts."

(Sign hanging in Albert Einstein's office at Princeton)

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	Mr. Paul Brubaker, Dep CIC	•
	Mr. Robert Deutsch, CISCO	Systems; Mr. Mark Testoni, Oracle Corp.
1145	Closing Remarks	Mr. Stan Soloway



Software Quality & Interoperability

Co-Chairs
Ron Torezan, DCIO
Hal Wilson, Litton PRC



Approach

- Joint Government/Industry Working Group defined problem space and scope
- Information gathering
 - Presentations from DoD and Industry on issues
 - Market survey developed & responses received
 - Vendors, users and integrators present quality and interoperability approaches
- Developed initial findings and recommendations considering multiple perspectives of participants

Working Group Members

Ron Torezan

Marilyn Kraus

Mark Johnson

Colonel Tom Catudal

Harold (Hal) Wilson

James Tully

Angelena Moy

Willie Williamson

Harry Hixon

Jim Sturges

Mary Polydys

Hays McCormick

Facilitator:

John Weiler

DoD CIO (co-Chair)

DoD CIO

Oracle Federal

Joint Staff IRMO

Litton PRC (co-Chair)

UNISYS

OUSD(AT&L) Procurement

Microsoft

EDS

Lockheed- Martin

IRMC

The OTG

Interoperability Clearinghouse

Issues

- COTS S/W contains quality and scalability issues, exacerbated by time to market concerns and inability to change processes
- Current IT processes are undermined by the rate of technology change (technology insertion takes too long and is disconnected)
- Schedules for new COTS features are unreliable and could add significant risk
- COTS products present interoperability challenges
 - Independent and competitive COTS product development exacerbates interoperability problems
- Functional mismatches between COTS capabilities and user requirements



Electronic Commerce Conference Working Group Business Process-COTS Relationships

Matching Business Process to COTS Products is critical to e-Business success

Business Process COTS Products Well Defined **Functionality** Few Product bugs Performs stated function Software Satisfy essential Verified Functionality Quality **Functionality** Handles the unexpected Certifiable e-Business **Improve Business** Solutions •Works with other User Value products Interoperability Exchanges needed Achieved information Works within the Meet Statutory required environments Requirements

Facilitated by an Interoperable & Secure Information Infrastructure



Recommendations

Process Definition - The DoD CIO will promote process improvements by leading a task force of all DoD business process owners, and industry as appropriate, to recommend, within 4 months:

- An easily understandable business process definition technique, for use across the Department, that will facilitate business process improvement and bridge the gap between process definition and software product selection.
- An implementation strategy and supporting tool sets that will enable the process improvements.



Recommendations

Product Selection - To facilitate DoD e-Business decisions, the DoD CIO will over the next 6 months:

- Develop, with the CIO Executive Board, a "Return on Investment"-like mechanism that quantifies the value of process changes and information technology for EB/EC initiatives.
 Results will be published in an appropriate CIO directive.
- Create a plan to initiate DoD participation in key efforts, such as COTS Product Alpha and Beta test programs, user groups, and EB/EC standards bodies, to ensure DoD strategies and business and technical requirements are addressed by COTS Product developers. Results of the participation will be reported to the CIO Executive Board



Recommendations

Interoperability: The DoD CIO will ensure that:

- All aspects of EB/EC are fully supported in the FY 2001 Defense Planning Guidance.
- The Global Information Grid (GIG) architecture provides for a secure, interoperable infrastructure (to include industry infrastructures) that supports all EB/EC processes.
- The GIG employs best commercial practices in implementing this recommendation.



Ramifications

- Impediments:
 - Architectural tools/lexicons immature with no unanimous single choice
- Resource Implications:
 - Creation of a task force will require staffing and appropriate resource commitments
 - Alpha and Beta Test participation will demand ongoing commitment of resources for key product areas
- Policy/Legislation: None noted



Cross-Cutting EB/EC Architecture

Ron Torezan, DCIO Hal Wilson, Litton PRC



Architecture Issue Description

There is no overall Department-wide architecture being prepared that:

- Integrates all the various EB/EC operations (electronic funds transfer, paperless contracting, etc).
- Describes the interrelationships with other processes in DoD and the supporting communications/computing infrastructure.



Architecture Value

- Architectural techniques order thought and facilitate decision making
- Architectures, used correctly, can reduce cycle times and risk in assembling COTS based solutions for EB/EC
- Architectures have value in making connections between the EB/EC business processes and the Information Technologies that support those processes.



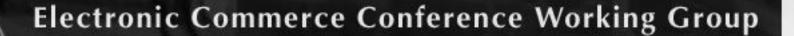
Recommendation

The DoD CIO, supported by the Department's Services and Agencies, will prepare an EB/EC architecture, as part of the GIG Architecture, encompassing all EB/EC processes and operations. First draft of the EB/EC architecture should be completed by December 2000.



Ramifications

- Impediments: Architectural tools/lexicons are immature with no unanimous single choice
- Resource Implications: Concentrating on EB/EC architectural efforts may require additional resources
- Policy/Legislation: None noted.



Information Security for Electronic Business/ Electronic Commerce (ISEB)

Co-Chairs

Ms. Trish Janssen
Information Assurance Team Lead
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janssent@ncr.disa.mil

Mr. Guy Copeland
Vice President
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ISEB Members

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Chuck Abare, Janus Res Grp

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Chris Yukins, Holland& Knight

Thomas Oakley, Tivoli-IBM

Max Peterson, GTSI

Barry Robella, Entrust

Daniel Silien, Wiley, Rein & Fielding

Bill Stewart, B-A & H

Saundra Throneberry, Lockheed-Martin

Koser Ugur, AAC Assoc

Rusty Wall, CSC

Robert Wright, CSC

Facilitator: Mike Mestrovich, Unlimited New Dimensions



Approach

- Meetings every two weeks
- Discussions with more than 30 industry senior executives
- Built subgroups to focus on critical areas:
 - Enterprise Information Assurance (IA)
 - People
 - Public Key Infrastructure (PKI)
 - Legal Implications



Definitions

- Information Assurance (IA) Information
 Operations that protect and defend information systems
 by ensuring their availability, integrity, authentication,
 confidentiality, and non-repudiation. This includes
 providing for the restoration of information systems by
 incorporating protection, detection, and reaction
 capabilities.
 - DoD Directive S-3600.1, "Information Operations (IO) (U)," 6 Dec 1996
- Information Operations (IO)- Actions taken to affect adversary information and information systems while defending one's own information and information systems."
 - NSTISSI 4009



People

Legal

ISSUES & RECOMMENDATIONS

Enterprise

Public Key Infrastructure



Enterprise Issue

DoD lacks clear enterprise policy for EB/EC that provides the goals and measurable outcomes that enhance EB/EC while providing adequate trust and assurance to all parties.



Enterprise Recommendations

- Direct DoD CIO to sponsor government and industry workshops/forums in FY01 to develop mutually acceptable enterprise IA solutions in formulation of EB/EC policies.
- OUSD(A&T) and DoD CIO request that Industry continue its efforts to identify IA policy issues and voids that restrict EB/EC implementation.
- DoD CIO ensure that appropriate guidance is put in place, by Oct 2000, providing for IA end-to-end planning and compliance in all system development, implementation, operation and maintenance.

Enterprise Ramifications

impediments:

None, Federal agencies and industry will welcome the opportunity to provide input

Resource Implications:

Appropriate IA planning will reduce overall future costs associated with damage due to compromised information

Policy/Legislation:

DoD CIO must ensure that policy is written that would require end-to-end system IA incorporation.



People Issues

Successful implementation of EB/EC within DoD must be built upon security, trust, and confidence involving not only technology, but also the people who design, develop, manage, operate and use e-business services. While people constitute the weakest link, neither resource allocations nor assigned priorities accurately reflect the crucial role of heightened security awareness, ongoing training or formal security education.



People Recommendations

- Direct DoD CIO, in coordination with USD(P&R), to expand their effort to develop and require security engineering professional courses and certificate programs.
- Direct USD(AT&L) and USD(P&R), in close coordination with PSAs and Components, to add IA education to DoD school curricula to ensure that program managers have the knowledge to implement integrated IA throughout the system life cycle.
- Direct DoD CIO to work with USD (P&R) and OUSD(C) to identify resources and develop DPG language to require funding for workforce IA training, and for development and use of metrics to measure IA education effectiveness.

People Ramifications

Impediments:

Compliance requires behavior modification (cultural change) and support at all levels. Training priorities are low and "first to go" (time and funding). Shortage of qualified trainers. Metrics are inadequate or do not exist.

Resource Implications:

Early investment in training reduces overall costs. Funding for IA should come from all line items, not IA alone. XX% of savings from EB should be applied to IA training.

Policy/Legislation:

DoD 5000 series, EB/EC policies, OPM policies



PKI Issues

DoD's "high assurance" standard for its PKI infrastructure has a tendency to inhibit EB.
DoD has many potential PKI opportunities that may not require a "high assurance" level of PKI. This presents an opportunity for accelerated EB/EC adoption at lower cost with a security solution that is appropriate for the level of information being transacted.



PKI Recommendations

- Direct DoD CIO lead a DoD study, with industry, to identify opportunities for implementing a more open PKI model that allows operation at multiple assurance levels and report recommendations to the EB Board of Directors, by Dec 00.
 - Group to focus on interoperability and application level issues.
 - Explore alternatives to high assurance level defense-indepth requirements to enhance EB/EC through use of a more applicable PKI class level.



PKI Ramifications

Impediments:

Trust and legal requirements for EB are not well defined or specified. Interoperability (both among vendor products and with current Class 3 PKI solutions). Few current EB applications are PKI-enabled.

Resource Implications:

- Funding for the study of subsequent implementation.
- Appropriate assurance levels will reduce costs for DOD trading partners and will encourage increased participation.

Policy/Legislation:

 Revision of PKI Roadmap to include a re-look at the applicability of Class 3 and Class 4 for EB/EC.



PKI Issues (con't)

DoD's "high assurance" standard for its PKI infrastructure has a tendency to make DoD's EB/EC processes unique among the federal government. Defining a common PKI approach across all of government that is acceptable to DoD requires extensive interaction with other non-DoD organizations.



PKI Recommendations (con't)

 Direct the DoD CIO, working with the Federal CIO Council and each DoD functional community, to institutionalize within six months partnerships with other federal, state, allied and private sector DoD EB partners to develop mutually acceptable PKI performance metrics, appropriate levels of trust and PKI solutions for core business areas. Further, direct the DoD CIO to request that Industry continue to support an IAWG for formal exchanges with above groups to develop mutually beneficial EB/EC direction.



PKI Ramifications

Impediments:

Trust and legal requirements for EB are not well defined or specified. Interoperability (both among vendor products and with current Class 3 PKI solutions). Few current EB applications are PKI-enabled.

Resource Implications:

Potential huge savings due to lower assurance requirements that help DOD align PKI solutions used by private sector and other Federal agencies.

Policy/Legislation:

Define policy for EB PKI within the framework of a broadly accepted government/industry functional area solution.



Legal Issue

States are adopting Uniform Electronic Transactions Act (UETA) in an effort to standardize electronic commerce practices. UETA allows for negotiated shared liability; DoD PKI policy does not allow for shared liability.?

Discussion of Issue:

DoD may be able to capitalize on UETA's momentum.



Legal Recommendations

Director of Defense Procurement Policy, OSD General Counsel, and DoD CIO review and report to CIO Executive Board by 1 Oct 00 on potential adoption of commercial legal standards for EB/EC, such as UETA, particularly in light of Federal Acquisition Regulation, Part 12, which encourages government use of standard commercial contracting rules.

Legal Ramifications

Impediments:

DOD's position on liability acceptance issues

Resource Implications:

Reduced transaction costs due to uniform implementation across US.

- Policy/Legislation:
 - Administration favors technology-neutral EB enabling rules.
 - Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) and/or Defense Federal Acquisition Regulations Supplement (DFARS) may require amendment to accommodate commercialmodel rules for EB.

Executive Roundtable

Moderator
Mr Stan Soloway

DoD Panelists
Mr. Paul Brubaker, Deputy CIO, DOD
RADM Jenkins, SECNAV
Industry Panelists
Mr Robert Deutsch, CISCO Systems
Mr. Mark Testoni, Oracle Corporation





Mr. Stan Soloway Director of Defense Reform

